Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1382.] SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

Dr. Perkins

INFORMS the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days, at the Indian Queen, in 4th ſtreet. He will be happy to wait on any perſons in this city, between the hours of 9 and 1, who wiſh to ſatisfy themſelves of the efficacy of his

PATENT METALLIC POINTS,

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor: the inſtruments, and the right of uſing them, are for ſale at his lodgings.

Subjoined are Extracts from a Pamphlet, containing many remarkable caſes, atteſted by characters of the higheſt reſpectability

Extracts from Letters to the Author of the Metallic Diſcovery.

PIERPONT EDWARDS, Eſq. Diſtrict Attorney for the ſtate of Connecticut.

New-Haven, October 7, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I ſhould have written you laſt week, had I then been able to aſcertain certain facts, the rumour of which I had heard. A Mrs. Beers, a near neighbour to me, the wife of Eben Beers, and daughter of captain Samuel Huggins, of this town, had been, for fourteen weeks, exceedingly diſtreſſed with the Rheumatiſm, to ſuch a degree that for fourteen weeks previous to the 29th of laſt month, ſhe had not been able to walk acroſs the room even with crutches, ſave only once, when ſhe made out with the aſſiſtance of crutches to hobble part of the way acroſs her room. On the 29th of September laſt, ſhe procured a ſet of your metallic ſubſtances, and in leſs than an hour after ſhe had begun to uſe them, in the manner directed by you, ſhe roſe from her chair, and walked about her houſe, and on the next day ſhe went abroad to her neighbours, having thrown aſide her crutches. I have this day paid her a viſit in company with her father, and Timothy Jones, Eſq. who lives in the ſtreet where ſhe reſides and directly oppoſite to her reſidence, and with Capt. Abel Burrett, who is her next neighbor, and lives within eight yards of her door. I requeſted her to relate her caſe over in their preſence, which ſhe did, and theſe gentlemen all with one voice, ſupported, from their own knowledge, her ſtory. It is a duty which you owe yourſelf and the world to promulge this event. I am, very reſpectfully,

Your obedient ſervant,

PIRRPONT EDWARDS.

N. B. She ſays her fever has left her, her appetite has returned, and ſhe is in a fair way to be reſtored to perfect health.

Rev. MR. SPALDING, of Salem.

This may certify, that the ſubſcriber, in his viſits among his people, has uſed Dr. Perkins's metallic points, to relieve pains and inflammations of various kinds, and has ſucceeded to his aſtoniſhment. They have ſeldom failed to relieve the head-ach, teeth-ach, ague in the face, inflammation in the eyes, cramp, cholic, rheumatiſm, pains of the breaſt and ſide, biles, ſcalds and burns—Sometimes there has been a perfect cure from one operation. A lad who had been confined three days with high ſymptoms of a fever, very hot and full of pain, by an operation of the points, deſigned to relieve his head, his face turned pale and cold, his fever and pain immediately left him, and in a few days he was out of doors; the year before, at the ſame ſeaſon, he was taken with the ſame ſymptoms, and lay extremely ſick forty days. The efficacy of the metallic points has gained great credit in this town.

JOSHUA SPALDING.

December 5, 1796.

Rev. ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

I certify, that on the 21ſt of March, 1796, I ſaw Dr. Perkins's method of cure by pointed metallic inſtruments, tried with ſucceſs in the poor-houſe or bettering-houſe in Philadelphia; eſpecially upon a man who was unable to lift his right hand to his head, as was tried beforehand, but who after a few minutes operation, was able to remove it at pleaſure; and in my ſight, put it with eaſe on the top of his head and back of his neck, and in all directions.

Nearly the ſame effect took place upon a woman; and ALL that I ſaw treated, profeſſed that their pains ceaſed after being treated a ſhort time: and ſeveral came voluntarily, and in my hearing thanked the Dr. for cures he had performed on them about eight weeks before, in removing pains from them, which they declared had not ſince returned:—ſo that from what I ſaw with my own eyes, and what I have heard, I have great hopes that this methed will greatly tend to alleviate the miſeries of mankind. ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1796.

Extract from a Providence Paper.

Communication.

Dr. Perkins's invention for removing pains from the human body, begins to obtain reputation in proportion to its utility and efficacy. The ſimplicity of the operation was at firſt an obſtacle to its credit; but the flood of evidence in its favor, from actual experiment, is at length too powerful to be reſiſted.

February 7. diweotf

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Coſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

For Sale,

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

A FEW COPIES OF

"An account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1795."

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
00 do.	100	10,000
200 do.	50	10,000
400 do.	25	10,000
1,000 do.	20	20,000
15,000 do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe prawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are old off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the fiends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſmor: ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

.§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton: of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,

4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.

Alſo,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, 1awtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,

27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.

A few cheſts Mancheſter goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
— boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&ſtf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

A MANUFACTORY for Sale.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No 278, South Second Street. September 13. 1 1 ſ tf

To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

I ONCE more come forward to trouble you with a Subſcription. Read Mr. BARLOW's letter to your government, relating to the American Captives at Algiers, and, excuſe me.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

My Elephant will be exhibited for the Benefit of thoſe moſt unfortunate fellow-ſufferers and brothers. The price will be optional; but not leſs than 1-4 of a dollar—children and ſervants at half price. I ſhall attead myſelf and I will — or more of the citizens rendered to their country, and requeſt them to be that day at the place of the exhibition. On Tueſday price of admiſſion will be half a dollar. ST. MARY.

The other Printers are requeſted to publiſh the above.

February 10 3t

A Principal Book-Keeper

IS wanted in one of the Public Offices. Enquire of the Printer. February 10 §6t

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, about ten days ſince, a ſmall SPANISH DOG, white, dappled with yellow—ſharp ears, ſmall head, long hair, inclining to curl; occaſionally limps on one hind leg; anſwers to the name of DAMON. Whoever will bring him to No 104, corner of Spruce and 3d ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward.

February 9 tſ&t3t

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square. Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this City, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient to he will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital, every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt, and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N. B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.

Nov. 5. tth&ſ.

James M'Alpin,

No. 3, South Fourth-ſtreet,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of the

Moſt Faſhionable GOODS,

And of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

At this ſhop Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up in the neateſt and moſt Faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

All Perſons having Demands

Againſt the Eſtate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, } Executors.

January 24th, 1796. co2w

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Poſt Roads, will be received until the firſt day of March next incluſive:

1. From Charleſton, S. C. by Jackſonboro' and Cooſahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wedneſday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleſton the next Tueſday and Friday by noon.

Propoſals for this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Savannah.

2. From Cooſahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Cooſahatchy every Thurſday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Cooſahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Propoſals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Poſt-maſter General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed by contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate the alteration deſired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without ſuch alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,

Poſt Maſter General.

General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1797. }

Jan. 16. 2aw6w.

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

December 15. dtf

Mahogany and Logwood.

A Cargo for Sale on board of the ſhip Sally, captain Gelſton, juſt arrived from Honduras.

Apply to PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

February 9 §

JUST ARRIVED,

By the Daniſh ſhip Friendſhip, captain Matzen, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine,

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks,

150 Boxes of Lemons,

[For Sale by

Philips, Cramond & Co.

February 9 §

Red Clover Seed.

Freſh red Clover Seed of the beſt quality, in bags of 5 buſhels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate uſe
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Ditto do. of firſt quality, for the uſe of private families
Coffee in hogſheads
Jamaica ſpirits
Connecticut ſoap in ſmall boxes
Window glaſs and Spaniſh ſegars, and
Two trunks of beſt patent, plain and ribbed ſilk and cotton hoſiery, for ſale by

JOHN CRAIG.

February 1. wfſ&mtf

For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1 tth&ſ

FOR SALE

By private contract, a very valuable Eſtate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully ſituated on the north bank of Rappahanock river, oppoſite the town of Frederickſburg, in the ſtate of Virginia, conſiſting of eleven or fifteen hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. There is on this eſtate, a large and well built brick houſe, containng nine commodious rooms, excluſive of a ſpacious hall or entry, 22 feet ſquare, two pair of ſtairs, ſuitable and convenient paſſages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Frederickſburgh and Falmouth, and an extenſive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the houſe are neatly laid out in pleaſure and kitchen gardens interſperſed with a variety of ſcarce trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowering ſhrubs, and enriched by various ſorts of the following fruits, viz apples, pears, walnuts, cheſnuts, cherries, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, raſberries, gooſeberries, ſtrawberries, and currants; the whole admirably varied by turfed ſlopes which have been formed by great labour and expence. Bordering upon theſe improvements, are ſeveral lots, in a high ſtate of cultivation, and well ſet with red clover and orchard graſs, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flouriſhing orchards; one of well choſen peach trees, the other of apple and pear-trees, ſelected from the beſt nurſeries in the ſtate. Properly detached from the manſion houſe are extenſive roomy offices of every denomination, viz a Kitchen and Larder, houſe-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purpoſes, a ſtore-houſe and ſmoke houſe all of brick, a dairy and ſpring houſe of ſtone. Stables for thirty horſes, and coach houſes for four carriages. Alſo a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow houſe, with ſeparate ſtalls for thirty-ſix grown cattle; apartments for fattening veals, muttons and lambs; extenſive ſheds for ſheep, and other arrangements for ſtock of every deſcription, with a large and convenient receptable for provender, from which they can be furniſhed without being expoſed to the inclemency of the weather. An overſeer's houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, and quarters ſufficient to accommodate in the beſt manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are ſo advantageouſly divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into ſimilar culture oftner than once in four years; conſequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the incloſures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially fallowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premiſes there is alſo a merchant mill with one pair of beſt French burr ſtones, and one pair of Cologne; furniſhed with modern machinery, and now leaſed for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l per annum, and all grain for the uſe of the farm, hopper free, which is nearly 100l. more. The mill and miller's houſe are built of free ſtone, within a very ſmall diſtance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable liſheries, and a well accuſtomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Frederickſburg. The land contains inexhauſtible quarries of free ſtone near to the river, is plentifully ſupplied with remarkable fine water and poſſeſſes a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be conſiderably increaſed. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and ſociable. In fact, excluſive of an improveable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inſeparably connected with a mill, ferries, fiſheries and quarries eligibly ſituated; the profits ariſing from an ice-houſe inferior to none in the ſtate, and a garden of four acres ſo abundantly ſtocked with vegetables of all ſorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, appertaining to the fertility of theſe lands, which the ſubſcriber conceives it unneceſſary to mention, being fully convinced that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleaſant and healthy reſidence, poſſeſſing beauties and conveniences ſufficient to attract the attention of any perſon deſirous of becoming a purchaſer.

The motive which induces the ſubſcriber to offer for ſale an eſtate ſo ſingularly beautiful and advantageous, is a deſire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more eaſe attend to his intereſts in the neighbourhood of that city.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few ſlaves in families, either for plantation or domeſtic uſe. A part of the purchaſe money will be required and the balance made eaſy, the debt being properly ſecured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Chatham, (Virg.) Dec. 19, 1796. 11th—2aw2m.

NORFOLK, January 31.

COMMUNICATION.

The Herald of yesterday has the following paragraph, viz.

"Yesterday a fracas of a serious nature took place in Portsmouth, between the crews of the French frigates and some of the inhabitants of the town, in which we are confidently informed a very active Magistrate and a few of the most respectable inhabitants were severely wounded. How this unfortunate altercation took place, we cannot at present state."

The occurrence which gave rise to the above paragraph was simply as follows:

Sundry persons belonging to the Medusa frigate being somewhat intoxicated on Sunday last, came into the town of Portsmouth, and there were guilty of a breach of the peace, by fighting with each other.—A magistrate of the town chancing to pass at that time thought it his duty to interpose his authority and accordingly had one of the greatest offenders taken into custody, whom he ordered to be sent to jail.

All further riotous proceedings were thus quelled for the time, by this measure, as well as through the exertions of an officer of the frigate who happened to be present. But whilst the constables were about to conduct their prisoners to the county jail, they were overtaken by a boat with several men belonging to the Medusa, who rescued the prisoner—they were however immediately hailed and ordered to come on shore by the officer above mentioned; they obeyed the summons, when the prisoners were again delivered to the Magistrate. A number of the Medusa's crew, however hearing the disturbance and not knowing what had given rise thereto, came forward armed, and a second time took the prisoners out of the hands of the officers of the peace—Some resistance was made, and it was here that the magistrate received, what he himself calls a *slight scratch*, in the thigh from a bayonet. Thus ended this "serious fracas," in which it has been said a "Magistrate and a *few* of the most respectable inhabitants were *severely* wounded."

The Consul of the French Republic has done every thing in his power to make satisfaction—he has ordered the man to be given up to the law, and eight of the most culpable are now in confinement. Uncommon industry has however been used to give this affair the worst aspect—and such were the reports current that we believe the Editors of the Herald cannot with justice be charged with a design to misrepresent. *(Am. Gaz.)*

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society of Philadelphia, held on Thursday the 9th January, 1794, the following resolutions [among others] were unanimously agreed to.

6th. "Resolved that the conduct of the maritime powers at war with the French republic, in prohibiting the exportation of our produce to France and her colonies, and in seizing our vessels laden with provisions for that country, is a daring infringement of the established law of nations, and ought to be resented with a proper spirit."

7th. "Resolved, that we conceive we ought to *resent* the *outrageous conduct* of Great Britain in impressing our seamen, in seizing our vessels on the high seas and detaining them in their ports on the most frivolous pretences—and in short, in carrying on against this country a covert of insidious warfare, which evinces her fear of our power, at the same time that it can leave us *no doubt of her hatred and enmity.*" [Signed]

JOHN SMITH, Sec'ry

As the French are now outrageously seizing our vessels on the high seas and detaining and condemning them when bound to their enemies ports in violation of their treaty, as well as the law of nations; the foregoing resolutions are recommended to the notice of the republicans, who celebrate the anniversary of our treaty with France.

From the MINERVA.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

THE democrats call the federalists the *British* party, who in turn retort upon the democrats the appellation of *French* party.

Time, the great friend of truth, has at length decided these cross-actions in his high court of appeal. For we have had British spoliations on our trade; and French spoliations. The conduct of the two parties on these two occasions forms a faithful test of their real principles. Words are but wind, and are most lavishly used when there is the most occasion to deceive.

The federalists did not *justify* the British spoliations—the democrats do those of the French, and say we have provoked them—such treatment is good enough for us, &c.

The federalists said, try negociation first. Sequester British debts, said the demos—No envoy—No treaty—Reprisals—Embargo—Prohibit commerce, &c.

As to French spoliations, federal men, true to their old principles, insist, we must cultivate harmony with all nations—gen. Pinckney we hope will remove the affected pretexts of French complaint. The democrats not content with this, multiply expressions of affection for France and their curses on our own government—instead of demanding justice, they encourage more captures—they give a supper to Barney for publishing his orders to plunder his own countrymen.

Yet the democrats called our sending an envoy to Great-Britain *pusillanimous*.

The propriety of this charge is also put in its true light by facts. The Federalists avowed that if Britain refused justice, they would *fight* her—but to ask for it, seemed too pusillanimous to the Democratic heroes.

France has played the pirate on our trade in contempt of treaties. The Federalists say not a word about fighting France, they move in Congress no sequestration or prohibition acts or embargo. The champions of these *honest* and *wise* measures are now mute. Nay, because the Federalists speak of national faith and justice, the Democrats charge them with a design to make war on France. Their Gazettes proclaim that the first gun fired against France will be our ruin.

In a word, the contest between Federal and Democratic conduct in the case of British and French spoliations, completely prove that the former are not the British party; they are truly the Americans.

If the Democrats are not in French pay, it is equally established by facts, they are degenerate Americans.

These ideas are too obvious to escape the public discernment. To counteract them, the Democrats already begin to attack and accuse the Federalists of inconsistency.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

[By the Magnet, Choate, arrived at Boston, in 50 days from Liverpool.]

ARMY OF ITALY.

From a Paris paper of Dec. 1.

Until we shall receive the reports of the commander in chief Buonaparte, the activity of the operations of the army of Italy not having yet allowed him to give an account of the successes he has obtained, we publish here a letter from general Berthier, commander of the general staff, containing an analysis of his glorious victories.

The divisionary general commander of the state, to general Baraguay d'Hilliers, commandant of Lombardy.

"Head-quarters at Verona,
"Nov. 19, sixth year.

"At length, my dear general, after the boldest manœuvres, the most obstinate conflicts, and eight days spent without taking off our boots, we have just defeated general Alvinzy and his army, which we have pursued to Vincenza. Five thousand prisoners, three thousand men killed and wounded, four flags and twelve guns are the fruits of these victories. Alvinzy is about to rally behind the Brenta.—Davidovich, who is ignorant of what is become of Alvinzy, is on the right bank of the Adige, after having forced Vaubois' division, and having advanced to the other side of Rivoli. We are fearful that he is retreating, if he is still at this time in his positions, to-morrow he will be ours, with the six thousand men he commands. *Vive l'armee d'Italie!* Mantua will soon be in the hands of the Republicans.

"Never were actions fought with so much obstinacy. We have had two generals mortally wounded, & five others of whose recovery hopes are entertained. Among the killed we reckon two of the commander in chief's aids-de camps, and an adjutant-general.

"I have not time to say any more. We have still to fight. There will be no repose until the enemy shall be destroyed.

(Signed) "ALEX. BERTHIER."

Message from the Executive Directory to the Councils, dated 10 Frimaire, Nov. 30, fifth year.

"Citizens Legislators,

"We wait impatiently for the official dispatches of the commander in chief, Buonaparte, to communicate to you the decisive victory which has just been obtained under his command, by the army of Italy. Never was that brave army placed in so critical a position. The enemy had made the greatest efforts: they had brought from the interior of the states all that they had left of disposable forces. These troops they had marched to their destination with the utmost speed, and had contrived to form in Italy a new army, more considerable than the two former, already exterminated, before the succors sent from the interior of France, to the commander in chief Buonaparte, could form a junction with the army of Italy. It required nothing less than the genius of that intrepid warrior, the talents of the general officers and of the individuals who seconded them at the price of their blood, and the zeal and constancy of all our brave brethren in arms, to triumph over so many obstacles which the despair of our enemies had opposed to us.

"The result of the bloody conflicts, which were fought for eight successive days, is the loss on the part of the enemy of twelve thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners, four flags and eighteen guns. The present position of the armies promises new successes, and the capture of Mantua, on which the fate of Italy depends.

(Signed) "BARRAS, President.
"LEGARDE, Sec'ry Gen."

Letter of General Berthier, Chief of the Staff of the army of Italy.

"*Head quarters at Verona, Nov. 19th fifth year.*

"The activity in which we have been for this fortnight past would not permit me to write to you as often as I could have wished, but the commandant of Lombardy, to whom I sent a summary account of our movements, must have transmitted you a copy of the same.

"Since our last affair at Caldero, which took place on the 22d (November 12) and wherein, after an obstinate combat, the two armies remained in their positions, general Alvinzy had effected his junction with a column from Tyrol, and had an army of upwards of 40,000 men.

"On the 24th (November 14) the hostile army was in presence, and preparing to give a pitched battle. General Buonaparte, apprised of the enemy's intentions, immediately made monœuvres to frustrate them.

"In the night between the 24th and 25th (November 14th and 15th) he ordered the division of general Vaubois to guard the position of Rivoli, to keep in check the column of the enemy's right wing, commanded by general Davidovich. The castle and citadel of Brescia, Verona, the posts of Peschiera and Legnago were in a respectable state of defence. The commander in chief stationed some corps of light troops and flying artillery to defend the passages of the Adige; in the same night he had a boat-bridge raised at Ronco, to pass the Adige, to fall unexpectedly upon general Alvinzy's rear, cut off his communication, seize his magazines and his park of artillery, deprive him of all means of subsistence, and at last to attack him from the rear. Before day-break the divisions of Massena and Angereau had already crossed the Adige, and advanced on two roads, which cross an impassable marsh of several miles.

"The column of the left, commanded by general Massena, was the first to fall in with some of the enemy's out posts, which it worsted; that of the right, commanded by general Angereau, having also repulsed several hostile posts was stopped at the village of Arcole, occupied by the Austrians, whose fire flanked the dyke on which it was necessary to pass to penetrate thither. Arcania, which bordered this dyke on the side of the village, prevented its being turned; it was therefore necessary, in order to become masters of it, to pass through their fire, and cross a small bridge defended by several embattled houses, from which the enemy directed a terrible fire. Our troops pushed several times forwards with charge steps, to carry the bridge, but not having in the first instance displayed the same boldness as they did at the bridge of Lodi, they were repulsed in their repeated attempts; in vain had general Angereau, with a standard in his hand, advanced at the head of the column to take Arcole.

"The commander in chief, who was informed of the difficulties which the divisions of general Angereau had to sustain, gave orders to general Guieux to march down the Adige, with a corps of 2000 men, and to pass the river under cover of our light artillery, at a ferry which was at the distance of two miles below Ronco, facing Alberedo; he had orders to march to the village of Arcole to turn it: but that was a long march, the day was far gone; and it was of the highest importance to capture Arcole, in order to get into the enemy's rear before they were able to learn our movement.

"The commander in chief advanced with his whole staff at the head of the division of Angereau; he reminded our brothers in arms of their being the same men that had forced the bridge of Lodi. He seemed to perceive a sentimant of enthusiasm, and was determined to profit by it. He leaped off his horse, seized a standard, rushed forward at the head of the grenadiers, and ran to the head of the bridge, crying, "Follow your General!" The column instantly moved on, and we were at the distance of 30 yards from the bridge, when the terrible fire of the enemy assailed the column, and made it fall back the very moment when the enemy were going to take flight. It was at the same instant that generals Vignolle and Lasne were wounded, and that Muiron, aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, was killed.

"The commander in chief and his staff were overwhelmed; the commander in chief himself was thrown from his horse into a marsh, from whence, under the enemy's fire, he extricated himself with difficulty; he mounted again, the column rallied, and the enemy durst not come forth from their entrenchments.

"Night began, when general Guieux arrived courageously at the village of Arcole, and finally carried it; but he retired in the night, after having made many prisoners, and carried off four pieces of cannon.

"The enemy had had time to be aware of our movement; they had begun to send off all their baggage and magazines to Vincenza, and concentrated almost their whole force towards Ronco, to give battle; and before day break they occupied the village of Arcole with considerable force.

"On the 26th (Nov. 16.) at day break, the enemy attacked us on all points; the column of general Massena, after an obstinate conflict, worsted the enemy, took 1500 prisoners, and carried off six pieces of cannon and four stand of colours.

"The column of general Angereau likewise repulsed the enemy, but could not succeed in forcing the village of Arcole, which was again attacked several times, You will judge of the obstinacy of the different attacks upon this village, where seven generals were wounded.

"The same evening the commander in chief himself marched to the canal on the right of the Adige, with a column who carried fascines, with a view of establishing a passage, which could not be done on account of the current; then the adjutant general Vial, who was at the head of the column, forded the canal, up to his neck in water, but he was obliged to repass it: it was at that moment that Elliot, aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, was killed.

"The following night the commander in chief gave orders to throw a bridge over the canal, and a new attack was combined for the 27th (Nov. 17.) The division of general Massena was to attack on the left of the causeway, and that of general Angereau, for the third time, the celebrated village of Arcole; while a third column was to cross the canal to turn that village. Part of the garison of Porto Legnago, with fifty horses and four pieces of artillery, received orders to turn the enemy's left, for the purpose of operating a diversion.

"The attack began at day break, the fight was obstinate, Massena's column met with less obstacles, but that of Angereau was again repulsed at Arcole, and falling back in disorder to the bridge of Ronco, when the division of Massena, who had followed the movement, made a retrograde motion towards the division of Angereau, and disposed itself to join it for the purpose of making a fresh attack upon the enemy, who were for this time put to flight, and who, seeing themselves turned by the left, were forced at Arcole: then the route was complete, they abandoned all their positions, and retreated to Vicenza in the night.

"On the 28th (Nov. 18,) at day break, part of the French army pursued the enemy to Vicenza, took several barges laden with their pontoon stores, picked up some prisoners, and many wounded, and the others arrived under the walls of Verona.

"During our success at Ronco, our left wing commanded at Rivoli, which place the enemy occupies at this very moment. The right wing of the Imperial army, commanded by general Davidovich, will be attacked to-morrow by superior forces, and must entirely fall into our power, or if it evacuates the place, it will be pursued to Tyrol. Then the army of Alvinzy, separated and half destroyed, must give us Mantua in a few days.

"In those different combats we took about 5000 prisoners, 57 of whom are officers; killed or wounded a vast number of men, took four stand of colours and eighteen pieces of cannon, many caissons, several barges laden with pontoons, and a great quantity of scaling ladders, which the Austrian army had procured with the design of taking Verona by assault.

"We had several generals wounded, and two of them severely; viz. Lasne, Vignalle, Verdier, Gardanne, Bon, Robert and Verne. The aid de camps of the commander in chief, Muiron and Elliot, and the adjutant-general Vardeling, were killed.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER BERTHIER."

10th Frimaire, (Nov. 30.)

We did not expect that Lord Malmesbury would find it necessary to send a messenger to his cabinet in order to give an answer to the demand of the directory respecting the objects of reciprocal compensation, which he has to propose. It should seem, that the sending of another messenger, which he has thought requisite, is a diplomatic stratagem, employed by the English minister to wait the issue of the great events which are now deciding the fate of Italy, before he hazards an answer, which cannot but be highly important and almost decisive.

REMARKS OF THE PARIS EDITOR.

11th Frimaire, (Dec. 1.)

We cannot pronounce with certainty that the fate of this great military movement is yet decided. By the lettter of Berthier, it appears that of the two Austrian armies which have acted in concert, one is advanced upon the right bank of the Adige, without encountering any obstacles or experiencing the smallest check, and that the other has met with one which has forced it to retreat to Vicenza; but in this position general Alvinzy has again made a sensible progress.—It is probable that General Davidovich, who has not retreated, will, at all events, try the same movement that Wurmser did, and that he will throw himself into Mantua, carrying in with him provisions. This blockade will be, without doubt, one of the greatest events of the war. The zeal of Wurmser will be equally considered as one of the greatest acts of fidelity which a subject has ever given to his king.—He has quitted the functions of a general, to become the commandant of a place, and he has given proofs of the utmost activity and of military resources in this new post.

Army of the Rhine and Moselle.

The General in Chief to the Executive Directory.

"Head-quarters at Schilliken,
2 Frimaire (Nov. 22)

"Citizens Directors,

"The garrison of Kehl made a vigorous sortie to reconnoitre the line of circumvallation of the enemy.

General Desaix was charged with the attack of the right—General Decaen was in the centre, and General Sice on the left.

The whole line of the enemy was forced, without a shot being fired, with infinite intrepidity on the part of our troops: the enemy abandoned all their artillery, which was instantly spiked.—Could we have anticipated a success so complete, and had artillery horses ready, we might have taken twenty pieces of cannon at least. With the horses which we could spare from our own, we could only bring off ten pieces. We have made from six to seven hundred prisoners, amongst whome are twenty officers, including a Colonel and a Major. Such was the result of this sally.

As soon as it was thought that the enemy's corps de reserve was ready to attack us. General Desaix caused the troops to return to their entrenchments. To attempt to maintain ourselves in those of the enemy, was an operation which was not amongst our projects.

The battle was one of the most obstinate of the war, and must have occasioned a considerable loss of the enemy. They cannot deny that the advantage was entirely ours.

The 10th, 109 h, and 84th, demi brigades performed prodiges of valor. It was impossible for me to ascertain all the details of the instances of individual courage which were displayed on this occasion. I have promised to appoint provisionally to the rank of sub lieutenant a serjeant of the 160th who gave proofs of uncommon courage. The General Officers who conducted the attack merit the highest eulogium.

General Delaix had his horse killed under him, and was slightly wounded. General Lacombe had his horse wounded in two places.

Several Officers equally distinguished themselves. Perion and Quesard, chiefs of brigade of the 106th, and 84th, were wounded. Messiro, chief of battalion of the 10th, was amongst the foremost in forcing the entrenchments.

The good conduct of the troops upon this occasion ought to persuade the enemy, that if he is determined to attack Kehl, he will not carry it so easily as he may have been led to believe.

(Signed) MOREAU."

Private letters transmitted to the Directory announce, that general in chief Moreau was slightly wounded in the head with a ball. He had the modesty not to mention this circumstance, probably from a desire to avoid all appearance of ostentation.—One of his Aids de Camps had the lower part of his leg carried away.

In the midst of the preparations on the Rhine there are several parleys for the purpose of concluding an armistice. The Austrian general Kray, and the republican Bernadotte, have had a new conference on the suspension of arms, which was proposed by the French Generals. At the end of this conference general Werneck, who commands on the Lower Rhine, dispatched a courier to the Archduke Charles; and general Bournonville sent M. Luyt, the commissary at war, to Paris, with secret instructions.

The Austrians, who where forty or fifty thousand men, are now reduced to half that number.—general Kilmaine has not discontinued the siege of Mantua, and has repulsed during the same time several sorties of the besieged, who reckon so much upon the success of Austrian arms, that they lighted large fires as signs of rejoicing, but it was soon necessary to extinguish them.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.

The Austrian corps, commanded by general Neu, has again advanced from its entrenched position before Mentz, and taken post on the banks of the Seltz. The enemy have pushed their advanced posts even across that river, whilst the French confined themselves to concentrate their force within the line, which extends from Bingen to Kaiserslautern. This movement of the Austrians has brought on several smart engagements between the light troops of both parties, wherein the French and Imperialists have alternately proved victorious. In one of these affairs the republican general Klein surprised the whole chain of the enemy's advanced posts, put them to the rout, took a great number of men and horses, and forced the Austrians to recross the Seltz in the utmost confusion.

From the Lower Rhine we learn, that on the first of this month (21st of November) a very brisk action took place on the bank of the Sieg. The Republicans attack the advanced posts of the Austrians, who defended themselves in so vigorous a manner, that the former were obliged to fall back.

The army of the North, encamped in the front of Mulheim, is under marching orders.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company,

January 6, 1797.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, a dividend of five dollars per share, was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives any time after the 21st of this month.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer.

Jan. 6. 54w

THE
Gazette of the United States,
AND
Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 11.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	16/4
Three per Cent.	9/6
4½ per Cent.	
5½ per Cent.	
Deferred Six per Cent.	11/9
BANK United States,	11 per ct
—— Pennsylvania,	13 do.
—— North America,	40 do
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares,	25 per ct.
—— Pennsylv.	par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days,	62 1-2
—— at 60 days,	60
—— at 90 days,	57 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder.	40
—— 90 days,	42

The valuable cotton manufactory of Mr. Broome, near Wilmington, was burnt on Tuesday evening last. We are happy to hear that this loss does not fall entirely on the owner, the greater part being sustained by the Insurance Company of North-America, in whose office it was insured.

"*A story loses nothing by carrying.*"

The Directory of France say that the result of the bloody conflicts in Italy which were fought for eight successive days is twelve thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners—four flags and eighteen guns. The Boston Chronicle states the loss at 17,000 men, 80 pieces of cannon, and 17 standards.

A correspondent who hath the interest of the Inhabitants of the Northern Liberties at heart, seeing the disadvantages they labour under for the want of pavements, suggests the *propriety of a lottery* for raising a fund to defray the expence of paving the Streets and Footway in said liberties as more eligible than tax or assessment, and in which those whose numbers may not turn up within the fortunate class, may yet be truly said not to be a blank—as they together with others may have the pleasure and benefit of the pavement and enjoy the satisfaction in mind of having contributed to so good and laudable an undertaking conducive to the convenience and health of the inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from Lt. Colonel Commandant Thomas Butler, to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Fayette, (Pittsburg) February 3, 1797.

"I am sorry to inform you that, on the morning of the 28th ult. died at this place of an inflammatory fever, the village chief MIS QUA-COO-NA-CAW, or (RED POLE) of the Shawanese Nation. As he was a man of note in his Nation, I conceived it proper to have his remains decently buried, which was performed on the 29th with military parade. His friend, Blue Jacket, seems sensible that every attention was paid to him during his illness, as well as a proper respect to his remains at burial, and requests me to inform you, that they regret the loss of so great a man, and particularly, at a time when they had come to pay a visit to the President; but says that it has been the ease with them, as with other nations, from the beginning of time, to lose their friends, and that he hopes it will have no tendency to lessen the friendship of his nation to the people of the United States, and that when he returns to his people he will encourage these sentiments.

I have informed Blue Jacket that I will write to you for permission to place a stone at the head of the deceased's grave to point out the place of his interment to their friends when they chose to visit this place, which was highly pleasing to him."

POST OFFICE, *Philadelphia, Feb.* 11, 1797.

LETTERS, for the British Packet for Falmouth, will be received at this Office until Monday the 13*th instant, at* 12 *o'clock noon.*

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Ship Fame, Jones, London,	}	last from
Sally, Gelston, Honduras	}	Marcus Hook
Good Friends, Smith, Hamburgh, via New-York,	}	4 days
Brig Polly, Wroth, Port-au-Prince,	}	last from
Sally, Collady, do.	}	M. Hook
Schooner Experiment, J. Poole, Petit Gonaive,	}	18 days

OUTWARDS.

Ship Eagle, Kirkpatrick,	Londonderry
Snow Good Hope, Gemmany,	St. Croix
Schooner Harriot, Parker,	Charleston

The schooner Flying Fish, Richard Owens, master, belonging to Norfolk, was cast away on the east end of Heneaga on the 22d of January; vessel and cargo lost, captain and crew saved.

The ship Mohawk, captain Sutherland, from Barbadoes, laden with rum, for New-York, is carried into Guadaloupe. The property of Mr. Fox Cutts, Pepperelborough.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 16—Continued.

Mr. Swanwick said that if the gentleman last up could make good his calculations, he should agree with him there would be no immediate necessity for new taxes; but even if this were the case (which he was far from being convinced of) he should wish a system of direct taxation to be commenced, in order to have a certain source of revenue; any surplus arising from which would be well employed in discharging a part of our public debt.

The gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Henderson) had said the President had never recommended direct taxes; he believed the President knew too well the privileges and duties of that House to interfere in any thing which related to the origin of revenue; but he had, with great propriety, in his opinion, frequently urged the necessity of discharging the public debt, a debt which, Mr. S. said, if not got rid of, threatened the extinction of the government itself. The funding system, he said, had been the ruin of every country which had adoped it; because one generation put off to another what was its duty to have done for itself, viz. to pay its debts. A debt of 80 millions, he said, called loudly for extinction.

If it was admitted, in order to reduce our debt, and make provision for the future, fresh revenues were necessary, it became necessary for them to compare the merits of the two systems proposed to their view for raising this money. They must examine the objections against one, and against the other. The great objection urged against a direct tax, was the difficulty of obtaining money from farmers in remote parts, and of obtaining a just valuation of property, and the expence of collecting the tax. As far as these objections had any weight, government should make efforts to surmount the difficulties. But it was said, it would be a long time before this tax could be brought into operation; if so, it was necessary to make a beginning, since without a beginning they would never expect to come to the end.

But was it not, he asked, acknowledging a principle dangerous to the existence of government, to say it was impossible to collect a tax on land? [Mr. Harper said he had never said or thought so] Mr. S. said he believed some such thing had been said; the difficulties had been stated by different gentlemen as insurmountable, and it became necessary to remove these difficulties. Suppose a war was to take place, was that the time, he asked, to commence a system of this kind; he believed not. Such a season would be the very worst for collecting taxes. And was this country so situated, there was no possibility of being involved in war? No matter from what quarter; whether it was with France or with England, it was necessary to guard against such an event by making our revenues sure.

How could we meet any foreign nation upon equal terms in treaty, when they could say to us, if you do not so and so, we will destroy your commerce and paralyze your revenue. In time of peace, he said, this business should be attended to; if it were not, how would gentleman accuse themselves if war should overtake them? They would certainly have much reason to do it.

With respect to a land tax, Mr. S. said, it was certain, equal, and might be collected with little expence. For, notwithstanding what gentlemen had said, the expence incurred was only at the commencement; as when an assessment was once made it would last for many years.

We know, said Mr. S. that a window tax, a hearth tax, a stamp tax, and an excise, cause murmurings and discontents wherever they are established; but in no country has a land tax been grievous; except, indeed, in France, where the extensive property of the clergy and nobles under the old government was exempted from the tax. In England, there were also some objections to the tax, from its being made from what is called the *Doomsday Book* (a very antient record) by which means the tax falls unequally, as, since that time, lands have so greatly changed in value, that a new assessment is become necessary to make the tax equitable and unobjectionable.

But, he said, were there not some circumstances at present which marked the time as proper for laying a tax on land? Did not every one know that the very high price of produce must have put the farmer in a situation to contribute some portion to the expenses of the state? Would they be better able to pay when their produce should become lower? They certainly would not. He was not, he said, more desirous than others, to call upon country gentlemen, he did it only from necessity. When he considered the danger of being left without revenue, he could not refrain from making the call, and he believed there would be found virtue enough amongst the farmers, to bring them forward cheerfully to pay what the wants of government required.

He saw no objection to a land tax that might not be removed. Whether the mode recommended by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Varnum) or any other would be best, was not then the question, but would be decided at a proper time. It had been said that farmers paid their proportion of indirect taxes; if so, he said, they could not complain of a land tax, as that would not fall heavier upon them than any other tax would do. But gentlemen said an indirect tax could be evaded; he thought there was no excellence in that quality of a tax, but the contrary, since the greatest recommendation of a tax was, that it fell equal. All taxes on consumable articles, he said, bore very unequally. A large poor family consumed much more of them than a rich small one.

It had frequently been said that all duties upon goods imported, were paid by the consumers. He believed this was not so; and he fancied any one who looked into the vendue stores, and saw merchandize selling for the amount in currency, of what it cost in sterling, would run no risk in saying, that the duty was not paid by the purchaser, whoever else might pay it.

Indirect taxes, he said, fell very heavy upon persons who lived upon the interest of money, or upon salaries; because though they were continually taxed by advances of duties, their incomes remained the same. On that ground, Mr. S. said, they had lately had many applications from their officers for advances of salary.

Such a system, Mr. S. said, was a proper part, but not a complete revenue system. In all governments and tax and imposts were introduced as proper companions; but here all depended upon impost, which was liable at all times to be cut off. No gentleman had said any thing in answer to that objection. Nothing could be said against the truth of that position. How very possible was it, he said that they might hear in the spring, of the William Penn, the Adriana, and other ships being taken, instead of coming into our port. And if such a thing should happen, it would be hundreds of thousands of dollars lost to our revenue. Was it not necessary then, to be provided against any misfortunes which might happen? Or would gentlemen have the treasury to stop payment in case of such an event? And he would ask gentlemen at what rate they would insure the arrival of these vessels? He believed the price would be high.

The plan therefore of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Harper) held out a vain dependance, when he rested it upon an advance of imposts. And what could be thought of a window tax? The most odious tax in Great Britain, and a tax that would be highly deprecated in this country. Indeed he could remember the time, when it would not have been very safe for a person to have proposed a stamp-tax, a hearth-tax, or a window tax! An hearth tax and a window tax were the most slavish of taxes. What! said he, shall one man enter our houses and count and tax our hearths, and another come and peep and examine into our windows? God forbid! The injustice of such taxes was not greater than their baleful nature, since a rich man by no means paid his proportion of them.

When such objects were brought forward as substitutes for a tax on land, it was a pretty strong presumption in its favor.

How did the gentleman intend to convey his stamps to all parts of the Union? How would such a tax affect the farmer, who might have many miles to ride for a stamp before he could give a note or take a receipt. The objection formerly made to a stamp-tax, it had been said, was because it was about to be enforced by a foreign government; he did not think that was the whole objection. He believed the thing was objectionable on account of its inequality. In Britain it was productive; in Philadelphia and other large towns, it would also be productive; but could not be extended with convenience over the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. It would either be evaded or oppressive.

By additional duty on salt, would not the poor man be affected in a much greater proportion than the rich! He certainly would, since some poor families used as much salt as a rich one; and would not such a tax tempt the farmer to give a less quantity to his cattle than was necessary for them? And were landed gentlemen certain that such a tax would be more acceptable to farmers than a land tax? He did not know whether the additional duty might not also encourage smuggling.

Gentlemen had said, that whenever peace should take place in Europe, great emigrations would take place to this country, and great wealth would be brought in. He believed if any thing would draw persons from foreign countries to this, it would be a prospect of enjoying liberty, under wise and equal laws. He believed it would not be the most effectual way of inviting Irishmen to this country, to tell them we had a hearth tax, or Englishmen by speaking to them of a window tax, or the people of France by a salt tax! It was the greatest recommendation of a tax that it fell equally on property; and whatever tax did so, he said, was a good tax.

He still asserted that if a land tax had been laid long ago, it would have been of infinite service to the country, as it would probably have prevented some ruinous financial systems from taking place. It was with public bodies as with individuals. The more easy they get money, the more liberally they spend it. It was, therefore, a happy circumstance for this country that we could no longer borrow money. When they were called upon for a loan of 300,000 dollars for the federal city, if it had been to be raised from the land, it would not have been so easily granted. This land tax would operate as a new spring in favour of government; it would awaken the attention of the farmer to its operations; to enquire of the why and the wherefore? In the business of treaties, when money was to be granted, the farmer would be in favour of treaties only in proportion as he chose to pay a tax on his land. It was easy to grant money; but when it came to be paid, then every gentleman wished to put it off from his own shoulders, one wished it to be raised from land; another from wine; another from hearths or windows; or any thing so that it did not effect him or his constituents in any sensible degree.—This was the reason he was glad they were brought to the necessity of providing money before they could dispose of it. They had this session had some noble plans on foot; they had heard something of a national university, of relieving the sufferers at Savannah, &c. but now there was a call for money, every one wished to put off the demand from himself upon his neighbour.

Mr. S. said he regretted the necessity of calling upon the farmer; but he believed it necessary. When gentlemen stated the poverty and industry of that class of citizens, he felt as much for them and had as much zeal for their interest as any man; nor did he wish invidious distinctions to be drawn between the merchant and the farmer. The merchant was an agent of the farmer; but the agent was in the worst situation, because his property was the first to be destroyed. He reads in his newspaper at home that the French, the English and the Algerines take our ships; but his corn and grass grow, and his dollars are safe. He could come down to Congress and talk very coolly about laying additional duties on commerce; but if his land was mentioned as a fit object of taxation, he immediately took the alarm. He thought landed gentlemen should be inclined rather to sympathize with the merchants in their embarrassments; and if they were not led by more generous motives to do this, even interest should lead them to it, since they would be the last to be devoured!

Let all ranks, then, said Mr. S. in conclusion, unite in putting their shoulders to the wheels of government; and since commerce pays her five millions, let agriculture pay its something; this would shew a real attachment to our country. He had heard much said about federalism and friends of government; he thought those would shew themselves the truest federalists and friends of government, who stepped forward in aid of its necessities. He trusted gentlemen would suffer their immediate interests to give way, in order to have the finances of the country fixed upon a foundation which could not be moved.

[To be continued.]

New Theatre.

On MONDAY EVENING, February 11,
Will be presented, a Comedy called,
The Way to get Married.
With the Farce of
The Irishman in London.

Pantheon,
AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE.
Mr. & Mrs. SPINACUTA

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public in general, their benefit is fixed for Tuesday evening, 14th February, when there will be a great variety of new and pleasing entertainments; in which Mr. Spinacuta will particularly exert himself on the
TIGHT ROPE.
The whole of the numerous performances to conclude with a New Pantomime, got up by Mr. Spinacuta, called
The Magic Fight;
Or,
The Little Cripple Devil.
With new music, changes and decorations, which will be announced in the bills and advertisements of the day.
Doors to be open at five, and the Performances to begin precisely at a quarter past six.
*** Tickets to be had at the usual places. §

RICE.

180 Tierces Rice for Sale by
Samuel Breck, Jun.
No. 89 *South Third Street.*
LIKEWISE,
15 or 20 Pockets COTTON, and
A Quantity I. H. SHERRY WINE,
50 Cases SWEET OIL, &c. &c.
February 11 s t&th6t

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1797.

On Friday last, the 3d instant, was celebrated the anniversary of the Philadelphia Medical Society at the City Tavern. An oration, adapted to the occasion, having been delivered by Dr. Cutbush, the society partook of an elegant dinner; after which the following TOASTS were drank:

1. The Medical School of Pennsylvania, with its founders and professors.
2. The memory of Hippocrates! May we imitate his talents for accurate and extensive observation.
3. The memory of Dr. Sydenham! Revival and prosperity to his writings.
4. The memory of Dr. Harvey! Oblivion to the ingratitude of the world, for his discovery of the circulation of the blood.
5. The memory of Dr. Haller! the Encyclopedia of Medicine of the present century.
6. The memory of Dr. Cullen! the late Corinthian pillar of the University of Edinburg.
7. The memory of John Hunter! May we imitate his dexterity in the use of the dissecting knife.
8. The memory of Lavoisier, the author of the late Revolution in Chymistry.
9. The Pulse. Encrease to the knowledge of its different states and indications.
10. The Lancet. May judgment direct the *time, manner* and *extent* of its use.
11. Medicine without imposture.
12. Success to innovations in Medicine, while there remains a single incurable disease.
13. Speedy dissolution to all systems of Medicine not founded upon facts, however dignified they may be, by antiquity of names.
14. The Medical Key, or unity and simplicity to the principles of Medicine.
15. The United States of America: May they enlighten the nations of Europe, in the principles of Medicine, as they have done in the principles of government.
16. The Day, and perpetuity to the friendships formed in the University of Pennsylvania.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sale of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of MARCH next, if not sooner sold.
January 4 §

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Published,
AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,
Price three eights of a Dollar.
THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 4. 6t

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.
On SATURDAY EVENING,
February 11th, at 7 o'clock,
Will be delivered
The Effects of Ambition and Guilt,
Considered, traced and exemplified in the character of
Macbeth.
With a recitation of the whole character, and moral and critical observations on the character, and on the author.
☞ *On Tuesday, February* 14,
Recitations from the Character of
HAMLET,
With observations on the Tragedy and the author.
Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mrs M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

A convenient STABLE

SITUATED in Laurel Court—3 Stalls therein to be rented, with the privilege of using the Hay-Loft.
Eight years of the time of service of a *NEGRO MAN* for sale. He is accustomed to house work, and capable of taking care of Horses. Enquire of the Printer.
February 11 s t thtf

MRS. GRATTAN
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the 4th
LADIES' CONCERT
Will be on TUESDAY, the 14*th day of February, at the Assembly Room.*

ACT I.

Overture, - - - - - - *Pleyel.*
Scotch Ballad, Harp, Mrs. GRATTAN,
Clarionet Concerto,
Glee, Webbe,

ACT II.

Lesson, Piano Forte, Mrs. GRATTAN, *Clementi,*
Song, - - - - - - - *Sacchini,*
Quartetto, - - - - - - *Pleyel,*
Glee, - - - - - - - *Danby.*

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the subscription-book is at her house No 39, North Sixth-street, for the reception of those names who wish to honor her with their commands.—A subscription for eight nights 16 dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, each transferable—Half-subscriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket.—Single ticket 2 dollars.
*** The Concert to begin at half past six; and at half past eight, the music will attend for the Ball.
February 11 3t

FOR SALE, BY
Philip Nicklin & Co.

IMPERIAL and Hyson } TEAS
17 Tubs Quicksilver
2 Chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs
A few chests Manchester Goods, well assorted in Corduroys, Thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 Trunks black Sewing Silk
180 Crates Queen's Ware, well assorted
10 Tons Sheet Lead
Nails assorted flat and sharp points
London Partiular } Madeira wine in pipes and hogs-
India Market } heads
40 Pipes and 10 Hogsheads Teneriffe Wine
10 Hogsheads choice Port Wine
7 Tierces Snake-Root
26 Casks yellow Paint
9 Boxes and 12 Bundles writing Slates
1 Box Ink Stands and Note Presses
14 Bales Sail Canvass assorted, No. 1 to 8
February 11. mw&ftf

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an actentitled "An act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehannah navigation, to raiſe, by way of Lottery, the ſum of Four Hundred Thouſand Dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1 Prize of	twenty thouſand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thouſand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thouſand dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the five numbers firſt out of the wheel on the laſt day's drawing, at which time there ſhall not be leſs than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10 of	two thouſand dollars each,	20,000
20 of	one thouſand dollars each,	20,000
43 of	five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100 of	two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100 of	one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220 of	fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500 of	five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of ſale.

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna Canal Navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Reſolved, That Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, Francis Weſt, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickets; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Reſolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the firſt day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,
Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joſeph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standiſh Forde,
Francis Weſt,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,
} Managers.

Jan. 20. th& ſ.tf

FOR SALE,
At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

*** He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.

November 26. tts

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

A CARD.
If Monſieur G. H. Söhle,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

50 Dollars Reward.

LOST, laſt evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the ſubſcriber was going to his houſe at the Falls of Schuylkill, from the houſe of his father-in-law, Mr. Francis Stewart, in Sugar-alley, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, above Market-ſtreet,

A black POCKET-BOOK,
Containing 1190 Dollars, in Bank-Notes

From 5 to 100 Dollars each,

One of which was of the Branch-Bank of New-York, and ſeveral papers, ſuch as receipts and orders.—The road the ſubſcriber took, was the Falls road, croſſing at the Upper Ferry.

Whoever finds the above Pocket-Book, and returns it to the ſubſcriber at the Falls, or to his father-in-law, mr Stewart, living in Sugar Alley, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES HAFFY.

Feb. 3. §.

Clocks and Watches.
LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, Market-street, Philadelphia,

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

December 22, 1796. dam

For Sale,
By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&ſ

Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

Money procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. Auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

Will be publiſhed, on Wedneſday next,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-preſſed, by John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The CONSTITUTIONS of the ſeveral States,

With each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations. By William Smith, of South-Carolina, L L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

FOR SALE,
About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-ſtreet

January 26. mwſtf

By Authority.
Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.
Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn no.	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos	15,000
9,400 do. o	15	do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes			300,000
19,946 Blanks			
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars			300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebaſtian Miller, Commissioners.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the drawing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſtering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr, Sheridan's Race-ſtreet, John Hay, North Third-ſtreet and Henry Swoyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,
No. 64, South Second street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

*** Alſo Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for ſale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

Houſes and Lots for ſale,

BY the Subſcriber, in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great ſtate-road, leading Weſtward. Viz. No. 1. A two-ſtory Stone Houſe, the corner of High and Gay ſtreets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient ſtore-houſe: the Houſe contains ten well-finiſhed rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-ſtreet,—equal to any ſtand in Weſt-Cheſter. No. 2. A two-ſtory ſtone houſe adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finiſhed rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, houſe and lot ſame depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houſes, with good ſtables on the lots. Theſe Houſes are almoſt new, done by good workmen, in a maſterly manner. No. 3. A Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet. No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 129 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houſes, two ſtories high, cellars under the whole, and a ſmall ſtable to each.

The above Lots are ſituated near the Court-Houſe. The whole will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21ſt and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of April next. The Title is indiſputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 ¶2aw3w

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 ſ1m2awtf

No. 170.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 24th day of January in the twenty-firſt year of the independence of the United States of America, John Thompſon of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following to wit—

"A Comparative View of the Conſtitutions of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States, exhibiting in tables the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration: with notes and obſervations. By William Smith of South-Carolina, LL. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania

Feb. 1. 12w3

DANCING
TAUGHT BY
MRS. *B Y R N,*

Of the New Theatre, *To Ladies only.*

THINKING it a great advantage for them to have a *Female Tutor* in that art, pledges herſelf to their parents and friends to take all poſſible care in their inſtruction.

In addition to the Dances taught in Philadelphia, means to teach the Minuet, Minuet de la Cour, Allemand, Gavot, Quadrilles, Strathſpeys, and all Scotch Dances; and above all to pay particular attention to that very neceſſary part *Polite Addreſs.* For particulars enquire of Mrs. Byrn, No. 70 north Eighth-ſtreet. Februry 6 mwſtf

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ Samuel Richardet will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. §

Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 60th and 61ſt days returns are received.

☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.

January 12. ttstf

Insurance Company of the State of Pennſylvania.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the directors have declared a dividend of thirty dollars per ſhare, on the buſineſs of the laſt ſix months: which will be paid to the ſtockholders or their legal repreſentatives, after the 10th inſtant.

SAM. W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2d, 1797. dt10th.

Bank of Pennſylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare was declared for the laſt 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inſt.

JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

Particular Teneriffe Wine.

50 Quarter-Caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a ſuperior Quality,

For ſale by *A. MARPLE & IS. W. MORRIS,*
No. 60 Dock-ſtreet.

February 8 wf&m12t

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Share-holders as as have not paid their aſſeſſments on their ſhares—to pay the ſame immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the ſame within thirty days from the 4th of February, inſtant, the ſeveral forfeitures will be ſtrictly exacted, in conformity to the 21ſt article of aſſociation.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.

Feb. 2. 4— §30

Waſhington Canal Lottery,
No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from th Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz. 1 Prize of	20,000	dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raiſed for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

A PARCEL OF VERY FINE
St. Croix Sugars and Rum,
JAMAICA SPIRITS, and
LAGUIRA HIDES,
For Sale by
Feb. 7.—§2w *JAMES YARD.*

TO BE SOLD,
The Time of a ſmart, active, young
Negro Wench,

BETWEEN 13 and 14 years of age, and juſt had the ſmall pox. For terms, apply at Mr. WILLIAM BAXTER's, in ſouth Front-ſtreet, No. 312, below Almond-ſtreet.

February 7 ¶4t

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead, & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

This Day is Publiſhed,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-ſtreet, and ſold by the principal Bookſellers in this City.

The American Annual Regiſter;
Or hiſtorical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.
No. 167.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-firſt year of the Independence of the United States of America, Bioren & Madan of the ſaid diſtrict have depoſited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Regiſter, or Hiſtorical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by ſecuring the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the time therein mentioned."

Samuel Caldwell,
Clerk Pennſylvania Diſtrict.

January 25. 12w4

PURSUANT to a Reſolve of the Board of Truſtees of Washington Academy, in Somerſet County, and State of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the office of Principal Teacher in the ſaid ſchool is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Claſſics, Geography, and the Mathematics, with ſuch other branches of literature as are uſually taught in ſuch ſchools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible ſettlement. For the preſent, the Truſtees would be willing to contract with a perſon capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.

As this Inſtitution is provided with buildings ſufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from ſeventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philoſophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has reſpectable funds, and is ſituated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing ſeems wanting to make it rank among the moſt uſeful ſeminaries in this part of the Union, but a ſuitable character to preſide in it.

Propoſals may be addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, in Princeſs-Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor Martin L. Haynie, No. 83, north Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

January 20. Feb. 7. ta18w

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]